

St. Anselm's Primary –Grammar Progression

Year 6 Grammar Coverage

<p>Informal and formal speech: find out / discover ask for / request go in / enter Using question tags for informality: He's in your class, isn't he? Use the subjunctive for formal writing: If I were you...</p>	<p>Use inverted commas accurately with punctuation; start a new line for each new speaker and place who says what at the beginning and at the end of the inverted commas</p>	<p>Dashes to mark the boundary between clauses: It's raining – I'm fed up</p>	<p>Semicolons to demarcate within a list.</p>	<p>Simple sentences and how to embellish them</p>	<p>Modal verbs</p>
<p>Abstract nouns</p>	<p>Repetition for effect: persuasion, suspense, emphasis</p>	<p>Colon and bullet points for a list</p>	<p>Alliteration</p>	<p>Consolidating compound sentences and coordinating conjunctions</p>	<p>Auxiliary verbs</p>
<p>Synonyms: Realising that when you find a synonym, the word means something slightly different, eg, "big" and "grand". "Grand" can mean "one thousand", "elaborate" and "decorative", as well as "big"</p>	<p>Connectives to signpost and create cohesion within a text: - order of sequence - time connectives - additional ideas - space and place - contrasting - exemplification - results - to summarise</p>	<p>Hyphens for compound words to avoid ambiguity: man eating shark or man-eating shark</p>	<p>Similes</p>	<p>Complex sentences and subordinate conjunctions</p>	<p>Tense (past, present and future)</p>
<p>Antonyms: Using prefixes</p>	<p>Layout devices such as headings, sub-headings, columns, bullet points, tables and paragraphs</p>	<p>Identify the subject and object of the sentence</p>	<p>Metaphors</p>	<p>Combining complex and compound clauses to create a sentence</p>	<p>Pronouns: relative and possessive</p>

Collective nouns	Colons to mark the boundary between clauses: It's sunny: I'm going out to play.	Ellipses to create suspense and to show missing words in a quote.	Personification	Rhetorical questions	Relative clauses
The difference between passive and active sentence and when to use the passive	Semicolons to mark the boundary between clauses: It's raining; I'm fed up	Antonyms To create different effects in sentences	Fronted adverbials	Expanded noun phrases: The witch, who crashed her broom, is over there, feeling dazed. A whole sentence can be a noun phrase.	Determiners and generalisers
Imperative verbs					
Spelling			Sentence/Grammar Lesson		
Antonyms Synonyms Informal and formal language Conjunctions Connectives Relative pronouns Possessive pronouns Hyphens for compound nouns Collective nouns Modal verbs Abstract nouns Imperative verbs It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.			Fronted adverbials Expanded noun phrases Determiners and generalisers Imperatives Semicolons Colons Bullet points Dashes Passive and active sentences Informal and formal language Rhetorical questions Personification Metaphors Alliteration Similes Compound sentences Complex sentences Combining complex and compound clauses Relative clauses to create complex sentences		

	<p>Pronouns – relative and possessive</p> <p>Ellipses</p> <p>Relative clauses</p> <p>Subject and object of the sentence</p> <p>Layout devices (could also be used in guided reading)</p> <p>Past tense</p> <p>Present tense</p> <p>Future tense Auxiliary verbs</p> <p>Modal verbs</p> <p>Embellishing simple sentences</p> <p>Repetition for effect</p>
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